DATE TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY

would happen to a grhaler full of it is obvious, however, that in the and Terror, which contained noth-increase the tendency to go to the not he a remote chance of their be-time out of the water if damage had not time. Imagining a ship to be a second time out of the water it admand an advertise the first time. Imagining a ship to be used as incherg of a hight of even thirty feat the nothing can be more absurd) in any part of sufficient force where pressure occurs of sufficient force such a gentic task, before she could drift two contacts of the Arctic circle, arealle would undergo several revolutions, of which it might be turned upside down. Dector then describes the character of the

k ice" as loose and open, and continues : when the seal of t

The Atheneum confirms the statement with a dary of Mr. Goodsir's, and many of our readers I remember the lecture of Dr. Kane upon the Arctic region, in which he alluded to the same when that genileman was on his first voyage in search of his brother, who accompanied Sir John Franklin as surgee, and when his ship was running along the south above of Lancaster Sound, he was standing on the foreside examining with a telescope every part of the cost most anxiously, when with a thrill of joy he recorded a fagstaff and ensign. He gazed carnestly at it and so distinctly did it show itself, that he could even make out the waving of the flag. Unwilling, however, no trust is his own vision only—without saying a word to put the telescope into the hands of a man who was smaling near him, that he might look at the point about from the man did so; and, with a start, exclaimed that a flag was flying. Overjoyed, Mr. Goodsir snatched that a flag was flying. Overjoyed, Mr. Goodsir snatched that a flag was flying. Overjoyed, Mr. Goodsir snatched that a flag was flying. Overjoyed, Mr. Goodsir snatched that a flag was flying. Overjoyed, Mr. Goodsir snatched that a flag was flying. Overjoyed, Mr. Goodsir snatched that a flag was flying then reappeared—now distorted into a broken and disjointed column, now into an upturned and inverted pyramid—till at last the smage because resolved into its real form, that of a hummocky siece of ice.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA .- Since onr recent notice of the position of the Russians in Central Asia, we find accounts of a new expedition in that direction. Already there is a large wher of sail-vessels upon the sea of Aral, and the Russian Government has ordered three steamers for the same sea to be built in Sweden. The expedition will enter Asia at Orenburg, advance toward Fort Aral on the north-east corner of the see, thence to the mouth of the Jaxartes. It will ascend this stream to Taschkend and Kokand, and push on to the Sir Amn toward Chiva and ara. The aim of this movement of course is to gratify the old Russian jealousy of England for her hold upon India. The line of the Russian frontier, by the success

of these expeditions, will be drawn quite around the Turkish empire, which can then be more conveniently crushed. The policy of England is to excite the nomadic tribes against her formidable rival. This she has essayed to do. But if the Russians succeed in occupying the banks of the Oxus, this plan may be considered a failure.

A RAY OF LIGHT .- The King of Ashante. an African Kingdom, has sent his son to the school of mines at Freiburg. If the youth really studies and returns to his native land, rich in knowledge and sympathy with civilization, how much more profoundly honored will be the royal name than if he had led expeditions to a new El Derado. It the African Princes could by any means be enlisted in the efforts to unravel the mystery of their country, the task would be wonderfully lightened.

MOHAMMEDANISM IN WESTERN AFRICA. -A French resident upon the Cazamance, in Western raging in which the Futa-Djalos, at the instigation of states that since 1830 a religious war has been ammedan Mandingoes, have enslaved the heathenish Mandingoes, and intend to extend the area of dom to the sea. They have sent requisitions to several European trading-houses in the country. The whole region was appalled at the rumors of their terrible valor. At first the heathenish Mandingoes sought to make a stand against the onset; but they ered by the Futa-Djalos, who retain posses sion of the whole Mandingo country, excepting a few villages near the French fort Sedhiou. Before their arrival, ao Mohammedan village was palisaded or de-feaded. The pagan inhabitants of any district had generally only one or two family names, which pere universal. Among the Mohammedan inhabi tants each had his peculiar family name; so that apparently, the country of the Pagans was inhabited by many families under one head and did not extend hile the Mohammedan region was recruited by numbers attracted to trade for amulets, &c., of the Mohammedan faith. Thus they increased and extended, and this is the general method of the advance of Mahomet's religion in the interior of Africa. The Futa-Djalos have long of that faith, and are now masters of all their evers. They have extended the villages of the true faith, and destroyed those of the heathen. Upon of the San Dominge Rlo Gela there are multitudes of Mohammedans, but dependent upon the San niqués or Pagans. Yet all the people brought in contact with the Mandingoes, gradually assume their customs and language, and are finally entirely mingled with the nation accumulates its numbers at the expense of the neighboring tribes, and so the faith spreads. It is noticeable that this faith is propagated by avarice and not by a desire of proselytism. The Futa Djalos were attracted by the hope of plunder, and threstened unless the orthodox Mandingoes paid heavy tribute to desert to the heathen. If Mohammedanism has benefited religion here, it is less by any direct inthence, than by the advanced civilization which accom-Punice it. The trading Mandingoes push in among th pagans wherever they can make a bargain. There they cling and presently build settlements. Possibly the races now spread along the coast will disappear before the slow but sure advance of civilization, coming from the interior of Africa in the wake of Mohammedanism, unless European Missionaries who bring to that Western coast the light of Christianity drive back again into mid Africa the religion of Mahomet.

ENGLAND ON THE AFRICAN COAST .-After having broken down her markets in Portugal, the West and East Indies, &c., England, compelled to seek fir new outlets to her products, is now engaged in get ting the control of the West Coast of Africa with a view to monopolizing the profitable trade with the savages of that extensive region. She already has possession of the mouth of every important river on the Coast of Guines, as for instance, the Niger, the Callibery, the Bonzy, the Camiroan. This has been obtained in a very quiet way, without exciting the suspicion of any of her mpetitors in the world's commerce. She has made sties with the native chieftains along the coast, and tht from these potentates the abdication into her hands of their peculiar privileges and prerogatives, of corre in every case paying them only a trifle. In these treaties the negro kings agree that English dealers may trade with their people free of duties, that they will make no war without the assent of the English resident gent, that they will follow his directions in all respects and not negotiate with any other power except with the cat of England. Thus the most complete control o intry and of its trade is gained. This will have the advantage of stopping the slave trade and keeping the African tribes on the coast from fighting each other to the neglect of every more useful occupation. The Prench however, view the movement with great jealousy, and regard their possessions in that quarter as each answed by its movement. d by its success. It would be ne great calamity to a or to Africa if they were to less those possessions

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to Whig National Convention [So far.]
Delegater.
Harvey W. Vail. 4. Wards 4, 5, 10, 14. Jame B. Tatton. N. T. City.
5. 7, 13 & Winshi. (Not yet classes) N. Y. City.
6. 11, 18, 17. William S. Dale N. Y. City. 9, 16, 20 Robert G. Campbell N. Y. City. 16. Orange, &c. Challes S. Saiva. Kingston.
11. Greene, &c. John S. Saiva. Hudson.
12. Dutchess, &c. Edward P. Cowles. Hudson.
13. Ressector. John E. Whitelet. Albany.
14. Albany. Lawis Braniot. Albany.
15. Saratoga, &c. Edward Doob. Argyle. 15 . Saratoga, &c. 16. Essex, &c..... AMARA C. MCORE. St. Lawrence, &c ... Hanver Dooltran Herkimer 17..5t. Lawrence, &c. ... William N'Cande. ... Schenectad
18. Montgomery, &c. ... William Constour ... Laurena
19. Delaware, &c. ... William Constour ... Laurena
60. Oneida Palmer Y. Kellogo Utica. 94. Onordaga Anos F. Grandes Syracuse.
95. Cayuga, &c. Alex. B. Williams Lyons.
26. Ontario, &c. William Knoz. Waterlos
97. Tompkins, &c. Chas. R. Barston. Owego.

28. Livingston, &c (Not yet heard from)..... SS. Monroe FARENCE CLARE. Rocheste
30. Wyoming, &c. CRAS. B. TROMPSON. Le Roy. For Scott in SHARL CAPITALS -For Fillmore in Italics.
Scott 23; Fillmore 5; Webster 1; To hear

New-York for President. EIGHTH DISTRICT. - The Convention met last night and, after rejecting the delegates from the XIXth Ward, finally elected Moses H. GRINNELL (Webster) as delegate to Baltimore We understand that the delegates from the XIIth

elected Thomas Carnley (Fillmore) as their delegate. CHAUTAUQUE AND CATTARAUGUS .- The Convention of the Westernmost District of our State, after choosing a Scott Delegate unantmously adopted the following resolves, which they

Ward withdrew and (with those from the XIXth)

will back with 2,500 majority if their preference is heeded by the National Convention : Resolved, That Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, who has been tried in every vicissitude necessary to develop and to prove those qualities of mind and heart which constitute true greatness, and has shown himself wise in council invincible in the field, self-ascrifting and untiring in the services of-his country, is the first choice of this meeting for the highest office within the gift of the nearly

iring is the services of his country, is the first choice of this meeting for the highest office within the gift of the people.

Resolved, That at a crisis like the present it is peculiarly fortunate for the country that a mind can be found like that of Gen. Scott, whose patriotic deeds and imperishable fame is inseparably connected with his country's history, and who requires neither pledges not credentials to show his attachment to the Union.

Resolved, That the united voice of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, (the heavy artillery of the Whig army, where Whig Presidents are elected,) sounding throughout the land and cheering the hearts of all true Whigs with its unanimity, calls like a bugle-blast to their sister States to rally with them to the support of a man who never betrayed his trust; who never committed a foolish or unworthy act; who never deserted a friend; who never forgot or dishonored any portion of his country, and whose banner has ever been a prestige of victory.

Resolved, That we still adhere to and sustain as a cardinal Whig doctrine, "The one term principle," and fully concur in the semiment expressed by one of our eminent statesmen, "that our only security against treachery and inordinate ambitten is found in the one term principle," which takes away all inducement to use his power to secure a reelection.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that Gen. Winfield Scott, if elected to the Presidency, will sustain all cherished Whig principles; and, subject to the action of the Whig National Convention, we pleage ourselves to do all in our power to aid in elevating him to that high and responsible station.

A Mistake in the XXVIIth Congressional

A Mistake in the XXVIIth Congression

District.
From the Albany Evening Journal, May 17 A Congressional District Convention of Delegates from the counties of Tloga, Tompkins and Chemung, was called for the 14th. This call was not acceptable all round, or there was some misunderstanding in regard to to it; for the Assembly District Conventions in Tompkins County, to appoint Delegates to the Congressional Convention, was called for the 22d.
This fact was known, and yet the Congressional District Convention was held on the 14th. There were regularly appointed delegates from Tloga and Chemung and six delegates from Tompkins county, commissioned by the Tompkins County Committee! These irregula by the Tompkins County Committee! These irregular delegates claimed seats in the Convention, and, with the Tioga Delegates, voted down an adjournment until after the people of Tompkins should elect their delegates in the usual manner. Having done this, they proceeded to elect a delgate, regardless of the protest of the Che-mung Delegates, and in violation of the usages of the party. A correspondent gives the following history of the matter. Of course, the delegate who may be chosen by the regularly elected delegates will be admitted into the Convention:

the matter. Of course, the derigates will be admitted into the Convention:

Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

Owego, Saturday May 15, 1852.

You will be herewith informed of the doings of the Whig Convention at Owego, to elect a Delegate to the National Convention. It appears that Chemung was represented by five Delegates, regularly chosen by their County Convention—all Scott men. Troga by four Delegates, regularly chosen by their County Convention of Mr. Fillmore. Tompkins by six persons, holding a certificate from their County Convention, all friendly to the normination of Mr. Fillmore. Tompkins by six persons, holding a certificate from their County Convention objected to the right of the Tompkins Delegates to a seat in the Convention, and desired that the Convention adjourn, to give the Tompkins County Convention time to cleet their Delegates. This was objected to by Tompkins and Tioga. The result was that they divided. The Scott them appointed Chas. Cook, of Chemung, Delegate to the National Convention, and the others appointed C. R. Barsyow, of Owego, and then adjourned informally. The call of the present District Convention by Owego and Ithac originated in a trick, and was not published until after the call of the Tompkins never published the call for the District Convention. The people of this District cannot be thus swindled out of their Delegates. Yours, &c.

XXXIIId Congressional District.

Correspondence of The Albany Evening Journal.

FORESTVILLE, Friday, May 14, 1852.

The District Convention, for the appointment of a delegate to Baltimore, has been held in this place to-day, and by a unanimous vote appointed DELOS E. SILL, Esq., Editor of The Cattaraugus Whig, as the delegate. Mr. Sill, you know, is one of the truest Whigs of Western New-York, and is known to be in favor of the Old Hero. York, and is known to be in tavor of the Old Hero.
The Convention passed strong Scott resolutions;
and when the election comes, if Gen. Scott shall be
the candidate, you will hear loud Whig thunder
from the XXXIst District in November.

Hon. Gilbert Dean, M. C. from our Dutchess Co. recently made a Speech in the House, of which the Wisconsin Free Democrat gives this first-rate notice :'

Mr. DEAN'S SPEECH .- We have just read through Mr. Dean's Speech.—We have just read through Dean's speech—recently delivered in Congress—which The Union puffs, and The N. Y. Tribune does not culogize. Not that it is intrinsically worth reading. But as an old college class-mate—a church member, and a thoroughly unprincipled demagogue, in whose integrity nobody had any confidence during his college course—we had a little curiosity to see what effect ten years' experience had had upon him. Well, we find him the same unmitigated demagogue still. There is not a manly sentiment standing hoit upright in his whole speech, and whatever of professions of right principle are found in it, are so mixed up with partisan slang, that we cannot fielp thinking of the homely old proverb,—a jewel in a swinc's sneut.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

The house No. 179 Chestnut-st., next The house No. 179 Chestnut-st., next door to the American Hotel, was much injured by fire and water this afternoon. The occupants of the building were Swift & Justice, tailors; Alfred Peyrot, importer; Reaser, writing-master; Richards, photographist; Dewees & Co., carvers and gilders; and Thomas Broome, manufacturer of jewelry boxes—all of whom suffered more or less by fire and water. During the confusion incident upon the occasion, a set of tring pearl work, valued at several hundred dollars, were stolen from the shop of Mr. Broome. The premises were undoubtedly fired for the purpose of plunder.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Washington, Monday, May 17, 1852.—Maunsell Bradhurst Field, Esq. of New-York, and D. Convers Goddard, Esq., of Ohlo, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court. No. 254. Wm. and J. C. Neves, appellants, rs. Scott's and Rowell's exceutors. This cause was argued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant, and by Mr. Cone for the appelless. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A.M.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hancoer and Beau

Kossuth at Albany-Address of Gov. Hunt.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 18, 18; About 4 o'clock this afternoon the discharge of cannon and the ringing of several church bells announced the arrival of the express train with Governor Kossurnat East Albany. Great crowds immediately rushed to the vicinity of the Ferry landing as the boat came in, and when the Magyar was discovered, cheers rent the air.

On the platform of the floating dock were assembled

the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, the Mayor, Common Council, city officers and others. The Recorder and Alderman came upon the platform arm in arm with M. Kossurn. At the moment they stepped upon the platform a gene ral rush was made from the boat for the floating dock The consequence was that the end nearest the boat sank rapidly, and two men were precipitated into the water, but in a moment the dock righted and comparative order was restored.

Mayor Perry then took Kossurn by the hand, and af ter informing him of the regret generally felt here at the intelligence of his illness, and the fear that he would not be able to reach this city at the time he was expected,

addressed him briefly.

At the conclusion M. Kossuth took the hand of the Mayor, and in an earnest manner thanked him for the kind sentiment of welcome extended toward him on the part of the City of Albany. Sir, said he, I did not expect to meet and greet you here to-day; but I am here in a very bad condition—indeed, being quite feeble and sick, and worn out with toil and travel. But, again, I warmly thank you, and through you the people of your City, for your kindly welcome. In stepping again upon the shores of the great State which first welcomed me to your free country, I feel renewed within me the emotions which I felt then, and on entering the Capital of the Empire State. I am impressed with a sense of the sympathy with which the cause of my own country, Hungary, is regarded by the people of New-York. Again, Sir, permit me to thank you for the sentiments conveyed in your remarks. Sir, I am in a very bad condition, and really unable to speak at length; I am as sick as ever I was in the world, (he exclaimed feebly, and with an emotion which brought tears into his eyes, I can only again thank you, and through you the citizens of Albany fer this, your hearty welcome. kind sentiment of welcome extended toward him

Common Council Committee, &c., entered carriages when the procession passed through the streets to the capitol. The procession, though not extensive, was brilliant and made a very creditable appearance.

At the capitol, Governor Hunr addressed Kossur Hat

At the capitol, Governor Hunt addressed Kossut has follows:

"It affords me no ordinary satisfaction to meet you at the capitol of New-York and to tender to you in the name of the State a cordial and heartfelt welcome. Our people have not been unconcerned spectators of the great scenes in which you have borne a part so prominent and exalted. We are familiar with the histery of your country's wrongs, of the sublime struggle for deliverance of which you were the trusted and honored leader of an injured nation, and the adverse events which finally compelled a devoted people to yield to the combined power of the despots. We rejoiced in your victories, we mourn over your reverses, and we unite with you now in prayers to Heaven for the speedy coming of that bright day when might shall no longer prevail against right, and when the nations of the earth shall be redeemed from the sway of the oppressors. I trust, Sir, that you may live to realize the hopes which you so ardently cherish for the freedom and in lependence of your native sentity. On this new continent you behold a free Republic, based on the principles of popular sovereignty and national independence, which have been trampled under foot by the absolute Governments of the Old World. Our revolutionary fathers proclaimed and vindicated the great truth of political liberty and equality, and the result has shown that the people are the safest depositories of power and the truesi guardians of sound order and society. With us the powers of Government are defined by written Constitutions, and retained by the accountability of our rulers—and it is under the genial influence of the free representative system that America has advanced in strengh, prosperity and improvement. We indulge the hope that our successful example will not be lost upon the oppressed nations of the earth. Our position and our national policy have separated us in a remarkable degree from the wars, revolutions, and intrigues that have stamped the modern history of Europe; but you must not infer tha cate of the rights of the nations to create and regular their own political institutions. I welcome you as a patriot who hazarded all and lost all in the cause of an oppressed country, greet you as a statesman whose virtues have been tried in the fires of adversity. I embrace you as as exile whose name is made doubly illustrious in misfortune by the hatred of tyrants and the admiration of mankind.

To this Kossuru made a brief and appropriate reply but in so low a tone as to be inaudible at the distance v

were from him. This closed the ceremonies of the day, and M. Kos-SUTH and suite were then conducted to their spartments at Congress Hall.

Railroad Accident.

Railroad Accident.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

This evening as Alexander Keeler, with a span of horses and wagon belonging to William Southard, was appreaching the track of the Hudson River Railroad, the whistle of the locomotive of the express train, but a few yards distant, frightened the horse and they plunged forward, coming in collision with the train. The driver was thrown out of the wagon, and although shockingly bruised and taken home senseless, it is hoped will recover. Both the horses were killed.

Later from Buenos Ayres. Boston, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

The bark Austin, from Buenos Ayres, March 13, arrived here this morning, bringing five days later intelligence from that port, but no news of striking

importance. Private letters say the Upper Provinces have all set in their felicitations to Urquiza. It is thought that the Provinces would finally form a Confederacy, under a

Central Government, with a President, Congress, etc. Fears are entertained of trouble in Montevideo, the Oribe party there is in the ascendancy, and the Brazil treaty is not popular with them, but the Brazilians will be able to whip them into it.

From the West Indies via Halifax.

Boston, Tuesday, May 18, 1852. The steamer Osprey, from Bermuda 6th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 12th, with later account from several West India Islands. Seven vessels loaded with potatoes and tomatoes had sailed from Bermada for the United States.

The Kingston (Jam.) Journal says there ill be a great falling off in the sugar crop; on that ald will be without parallel.

At Demerara the yellow fever continues to prevail with great severity, and two or three vessels from England had lost all their crews.

At Antigua the drouth continued, and great distress was beginning to be felt. The crops were suffering and the cattle dying.

At Saint Kitts the drouth was also very

In Martinique the censorship of the press had been reestablished by the French Government, and the only two newspapers on the Island had in consequence stopped, and their places were supplied by advertising sheets. At Guadaloupe the incendiary torch was

still dealing mischief and destruction all over the island. The large towns were with difficulty saved from de-At Cayenne preparations were making for the reception of the political prisoners from

From Nassau there is a story that Hon Mr. Cunard of Halifax is in London, negotiating for line of ateamers between New-York, Nassau, Jamsics St. Florio and Turks Island.

The Methodist Conference.

Bosron, Tuesday, May 18, 1852. In the Methodist Conference, to-day, th

In the Methodist Conference, to-day, the appeal of Rev. J. M. Stagg, located without his consent by the North Indiana Conference, was taken up and the decision of that Conference reversed.

The appeal case of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Michigan Conference, was next taken up. The charge was keeping a man and his wife members of a church in Detroit when they were residents of another charge 20 miles distant. For this he was admonished. No decision was reached by the Conference at the adjournment.

This afternoon the Conference made an excursion down the harbor as the guests of the City Fathers.

U. S. Store Ship Southampton

Hosron, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

A letter from Valparaiso states that the U.S. store ship Southampton, Capt. Turner, arrived at that port on the 7th April, from San Francisco. She is bound for Callao.

Pennsylvania Episcopal Conven

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention assembled this afternoon at St. Andrew's Church. After the roll was called, a motion was made by Mr. Ashurst, lay delegate from Epiphany, to simit lay delegates from Epiphany, to simit lay delegates from the Colored Church of the Crucifixion. The subject was postponed till to-morrow, after the Bishop's adress, by the following vote: Clerical, 43 to 40; Lay, 38 to 29. After an ineffectuel ballot to elect Secretaries, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Filmore Nominated for the Presidency-Ill-

The Whigs of the VIIth District, North Carolina, have nominated Fillmore for President, and Graham for Vice-President. Hon. Edward Hammond, Member of

Congress from the HId District, Maryland, is quite ill. Small Notes in Maryland-Another Sermon by

Archbishop Hughes in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.

The Maryland House of Delegates today passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than \$5, and it is now the law. It a less denomination than \$5, and it is now the law. It prohibits the circulation of foreign small notes after October next, and those of our own Banks after next

Archbishop Hughes is preaching at the Cathedral to night to an immense concourse of people Not more than half the crowd at the doors could gain

The Southern Mail-The British Consul at Ha-

Vann-Marine Disasters.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 18 1852.

The Southern Mail has arrived from New-Orleans. Arrangements were making at New-Orleans to give a public dinner to Sidney Smith, the British Consul at Havana, for his kindness to the American

The British ship Duke, ashere on the Bahamas, has broken up, and but 900 of the 4,000 bales of cotton, with which she was loaded, would be saved.

A Spanish ship laden with cotton, name not reported, was also ashore near the same place.

Funeral of Mrs. Adams. Washington, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.
The funeral of Mrs. Adams, relict of x-President John Quincy Adams, took place thi

The PRESIDENT and all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Webster, were present; also Generals Scott and Wool, a large number of Members of Congress and other dignitaries.

Rev. Smith Pyne read the Episcopal service, and the corpse was interred in the Congregational Cemetery, to be hereafter removed to Quincy.

Later from Mexico.

New-OBLEANS, Saturday, May 15, 1852. Further advices from the City of Mexico report that much of the excitement existing in the city was occasioned by the action of Congress in pardoning the assassins of Dr. Belstique. It will be remembered that about two months since, Dr. Beistique (a celebrated physician) and another gentleman were assassinated while riding in a carriage near the city. The murderers were arrested, tried and convicted, but subsequently pardoned by a special act of Congress, which the President had at first refused to sanction. It was supposed that the affair would lead to serious difficulties.

In the McDonough will case, it is re ported that the Supreme Court have determined to render judgment in layor of the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore, thus rejecting the claims of the States of Louisiana and Maryland.

HUNGARY.

Gorgey's Estimate of Kossuth

General Gorgey, known as the Hungarian Traitor, has published in two large volumes, a work entitled "My Life and Actions in Hungary in the years 1848 and '49," in which he gives an account of the famous Council of Arad, with his view of Kossuth, which we translate below from the original German.

It was on the 10th of August that Kossuth Gorgey and the Council of Ministers were assembled in Arad. The issue of the battle of Temeswar on the preceding evening was yet uncertain, Temeswar being about thirty English miles from Arad. Gorgev had learned from a wounded officer that Dembinski had been beaten. Kossuth was nursing a hope of victory. Gorgey con-

"Notwithstanding, Kossuth opened the Council to which I had been personally summoned, with the assurance that, upon undoubted authority, he had learned the victory of General Dembinski's army ever the Aus trians on the 9th August, at Temeswar. The attack was v the Austrians, and General Dembinski had thought of retiring, until, suddenly, Field Marshal Lieutenant Bem arrived, assumed the command, and acted, directly, upon the offensive. This, said Kossuth, is the story of two officers of Dembinski's army, who, at the moment of Bem's arrival, were wounded, and from the spot to which they were conveyed watched, for hours, he advance of our men. When these two officers, continued he, left the field to be transported to Arad, the battle was not yet ended, although it was impossible to suppose any other than a successful issue, after the arrival of Bem had so turned the fortune of the day.

"This view, i (Görgey) said, conflicted with the sup-posed direction of the advance of the enemy's force upon Arad, before which force Gen. Nagy-Sandor had ust new fallen back. Meanwhile, it was very possible that the Governor was better informed of the circumstances at Temeswar on the preceeding evening than I, who had received directly contrary intelligence about those events; it was, however, most desirable for us that the news of the victory were true, for in that case, the Austrian Division pursuing Gen. Nagy-Sandor might be dispersed within twenty-four hours, as it was my intenion during the coming night to cause our third and seventh corps to cross the Maros, and at daybreak to move upon Temeswar. But now, said I, I must request an explanation of the circumstance that Field-Marshal. Lieutenant Bem, whom I supposed in Transylvania, suddenly, on the 9th August, appears upon the field of Temeawar, and, in the presence of Lieutenant-General Dembinskip assumes the command of his army. Prom an earlier dispatch of the Governor's, I continued, I learned that Gen. Bem on the 31st July had been badly defeated at Marosvasardely, and of later successes of our arms in Transylvania, I had not received the slight. est intelligence. The situation of things there could not possibly be such that Gen. Bem could be spared from the field of operations of his own army. could be have left his post in Transylvania-how could e command an army at Temeswar, whose conduct had been entrusted to Gen, Dembinski?

"Koseuth replied, that at the time when he had invited me to the rendezvous at Kardozag, he had perceived the necessity of confiding the supreme command of all the national forces to one man, and desired the personal inerview with me, mainly to confer upon the choice of a General-in-Chief. As this interview, however, was without result, and his confidence in the skill of General Lieutenant Dembinski was daily weakened, it seeme o him essential to the salvation of the country to place he command of the army of the Banate in more capable hands, at once, and therefore Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bem had been summoned to the Banate, to repair, where-ever it was possible, the injuries occasioned by Lieuten

"Upon this declaration I was yet at a loss to under stand who was to replace Gen. Bem in the command of the Transylvanian army, what position Gen. Dembinski was to hold in the army of the Banate and, above all, by what form of citation Gen. Bem had been summoned from Transylvania to the Banato. I entreated explana-

tions upon these points.
"The earlier communications of Kessuth upon the streumstances of the engagement at Temeswar betrayed plainly enough this twofold tendency: to rearge the idea of consolidation, which had been repressed in con-sequence of the retreat of Gen. Nagy-Sandor, and at the same time to indicate Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bem as the man called by Previdence to the glorious salvation of the country. It would, indeed, be difficult for the Governor to answer my question, Who was to com-mand the Transylvania army in Bem's absence (for there was no longer a Transylvania army. It was un-necessary for him longer to conceal that he had already appointed Field-Marshal Lieutenant Bem Commander in Chief.

It had not been difficult for me to see, from to

observation, that the pith of the prevent conference would be the choice of a Generaliseims. Evidently, therefore, the intelligence communicated by Kossuth concerning events at Temeswar, that Bem, in the presence of Dembinaki commanded the army of the latter, was so much the more surprising, as this could not have happened unless Bem had been previously appointed to the supreme command. I was therefore justified in the suspicion that the calling of this ministerial council, was merely a justile of Kossuth unon was merely a juggle of Kossuth's—that Kossuth upon his own responsibility and without consulting the minis-ters, had already filled the post, which could only be properly filled by a resolution of the Council of Min-

"My repeated desire, as already stated, to obtain in formation upon the enigmatical relations of Bem and Dembinski had the express object of ascertaining the fact of which I was myself quite sure—whether I only, or all the rest of my colleagues in the Government ha been blinded by Kossuth. Scarcely had he, in answer to my repeated inquiries, confessed that he had really appointed Bern Commander in Chief, than Camyi declared the appointment illegal, as it wanted the counter-

eign of a minister.
"'Not altogether,' replied Kossuth, 'for it is, at least,

signed by one Minister—Aulich, Minister of War,'
"' He was not authorized to do it,' responded Csanyi, for it was as well known to the Minister of War as t the Governor that the Government had not received from the Diet the nomination of General Bem to the chief command, but of Gen. Gorgey, and that the Minister President, Szemere, in the name of the Gov-ernment, had answered for its unanimity upon this

omination of the Diet.' nomination of the Dict."

"This last position of Csanyi's was disputed by Szemere, who declared that he had assured the Diet in respect of the proposition, no more than this, that the Government took cognizance of the nom

"Ceanyi contended that this reply could only be con eidered affirmative by the Diet, and that the Govern-ment, after it had given this answer, could only indicate the time for the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief, but could not vex the question of the person to be appointed; and that therefore, he (Csanyi) still maintained his proposition that the entrusting of the supreme

command to Bem was illegal.
"The rest of the ministers, like myself, took no part

"As Camyi's assertion was no longer controverted. Sabbas Von Vukovics, Minister of Justice, declared that the question, 'Who shall be appointed to the supreme command,' was now open. He said that the undeniable necessity of concluding at once, was yet affected by the necessary preliminary arrangement of differences be-tween the Provisional Government and myself. It was very well known to the Government, he continued, that most of its measures were caustically criticized in the camp of my army—that it seemed the intention by every possible means to lower the position of the highest civil authority in the land in the eyes of the soldiers, and to

prepare the way for the idea of military despotism, &c.
"The complaints of the Minister of Justice concerning the appearances inimical to the Government, both it the camp and headquarters of my army, were not withcrusades against Russian intervention-the order to lestroy all places which we might be obliged to desert before the advance of the enemy—the appointment Meszaros and Dembinski to the supreme command, and afterward of Dembinski and Meszaros,—the official announcement that France had declared war against Austria—the (not even original) farce of declaring Jowish emancipation and the equality of all nationalities, at a time when the Government itself had only a single place of refuge in the country left, and that only for a few days-these and similar measures were never very favorably considered by those who surrounded me.

The officers in the camp, as well as in the headquarters, were also neither moved to admiration of Kossuth by als partiality for a Camarilla, which was accus. tomed to yield both to his personal and efficial authority -nor by the surprising contrast between what he said and what he did—nor by his credulity toward every shiftless gossip, and especially all kinds of tale-bearing—nor by his remarkable forgetfulness of the fact that although, as father of a family, he might be constantly under petticoat government, yet it would not do for the Governor of Hungary—nor by his unusual respect for personal danger, notwithstanding which he was constantly aiming to unite the command of the army with his civil position as Governor—nor by his insatiable desire for ovations of all kinds and at any price—nor by his method, among others, of exciting popular enthu siam by fabuleus reports of the army's successes, in contrast with which reports the real operations of the army seemed unworthy remark-nor (to speak now o Szemere) his republican and ridiculous programmes of government contrary to all his antecedents—ner by his Szemere's) efforts to organize the guerrilla-bands fortered by him into a full-blooded republican army, whose o increase those guerrilla-bands at the cost of com pleting the already existing (and very decidedly not Republican) army-nor, finally, by his efforts to gain me for a Duumvirate against Kossuth. By none o these or similar facts (I must confess) were the officers, either in my camp or headquarters, moved to very great admiration of Kessuth or of Szemere.

"But be this as it may, I cannot conceive what possi ble object the Minister of Justice had in his eye when he so decidedly invited me to oppose the suspicion that I was alming at absolute power, with a 'simple de

claration.'

"Convinced that I was attempting a hopeless task, so soon as I perceived the consequences of the invitation of the Minister, I yet responded, that the Government might hasten to summon me before a Court Martial, in case substantial grounds existed for the accusation just but would not expect that I should answer to a mere charge, like that now brought. For the rest, I added-it seems to me that my persons presence during the deliberations concerning the ap-pointment of Commander-in-Chief, is unbecoming, as I might possibly be reckoned among the candidates for that

" After I had said this I left the Council, (the last which I attended in Arad,) and turned-as Gen. Nagy-Sandor was no longer disturbed by the Austrians in his position before New-Arad-immediately toward Old Arad and to headquarters, to take measures for the night-movements in reference to the attack, which—as I had stated in the Council-was to be undertaken, (in consequence of the information communicated by Kossuth that our men had remained victors upon the field on the 9th August, at Temeswar,) against the first corps of the Austrian division before New-Arad.

"When the Minister Szemere and Count Casingr Batthyanyi made a verbal report to the Government in respect of their manner of conducting the negotiations for peace with Russia, they suffered the remark to creep in that their management was condemned by me as inefficient. I was present at this report, and as Kossuth wished to know the grounds of my objection, I said to him and the other ministers present, as upon occasion of the last conference with Szemere and Count Casimir Batthyanyi (at Gyapju, on the evening of August 6,) that, in respect of the contemplated negotiations, the Provisional Government, and not Russia, had need of a peaceable solution of the question—that it, therefore must make such overtures to Russia, and could not expect them to be made by Russia—that, moreover, it, and not Russia, was ignorant whether the enemy would listen to terms; that, in fine, it, and not Russia, was pressed for time, and that therefore it must make such attractive propositions, that even if the Russians remained silent, the Provisional Government would not long want a definitive answer upon the preliminary question of the feasibility of negotiation. The preliminary question being just this, whether in Russia those views were generally entertained, which the idea of an arrangement for making peace with that empire presupposed. To the solution of this preliminary question, the Gross-wardein dispatch of Minister Szemere and Count Costwardein dispatch of Minister Szemere and Count Cesi-mir Batthyanyi scemed to me no more sufficient than the sketch upon whose practical value those ministers had requested my opinion at Gyapju. For a definitive, and, under the momentary circumstances, rapid solu-tion of this preliminary question, it seemed to me essen-tial that the Provisional Government should not offer to the Czar the throne of Hungary equivocally, (as the minister had done in the dispatch referred to,) but make an open and frank proposition. "I remember very well that Kossuth a

view, that none of the ministers present opposed it, and that in my presence a Government resolution subracing

this view, was drawn up. Not loss vividly do I reknew a man (neither of the army nor of the Go ment.) who was ready to convey to the Ras mender a dispatch of the Government, concer-

Batthyanyi, directly after the first conference with me at Vamos-Perca, on the 2d of August, basied themselves in the preparation of the often mentioned Gross war-dein dispatch, and with a zeal which seemed not just fied alone by my remark that the Provisional Government must take the initiative if it wished to treat with circumstantial report upon the state of the Par we had held with the Russians up to that time; which report the groundlessness of every sup that the Russians had any idea of making a s peace with us, became apparent of itself—them I no longer doubted that Kossuth and Szemere no more hoped for the salvation of the country from the final effort of the nation—nor from the fact, universally published by them, that France had declared war against Austria, nor from the treaties, already concluded, with Janku and Sztratemtrovich, but ready concluded, with Janku and east only and entirely from a pacification with Russia and I doubted quite as little that if the efforts of Szemere and I doubted quite as little that if the efforts of Szemere and I doubted quite as little that if the efforts of szemere and I doubted quite as little that if the efforts of Szemere and I d Batthyanyi to induce Russia to treat were hindered by me, the nation would always have been convinced that it might yet have been saved in some foolish way like this And it was this conviction which determined me not be paralyze the efforts of those Ministers at nego but rather to commend earnestly to the Heads of the Provisional Government, after I was fully convinced of their stubborn hold upon their "last" method of tional salvation, the disclosure to Russia of their whole views, for, according to my conviction, it was then of very little importance whether Kossuth and Szemere made one stupid movement, more or less, but it was very necessary that the nation should be freed of Szemere policy-that it should have from Kossuth Szemere themselves the proof of their own inespacity—that the idea of Hungary's independence of Austria was an old woman's fancy until the Congress of Vers. na to determine the political physiognomy of Europe which Kossuth had already announced to the Diet in Debreczin on the 13th April, 1849, should assemble. The idea of republicanizing Hungary would be just as much an old woman's fancy, even if that fabulous Con gress of Verona had met and fulfilled its functions to Kossuth's extremest satisfaction."

FRANCE.

Secret Societies-The May Fete-Orleans Confiscation—Exhibition of Paintings—Success of Halvy's New Opera—New Way to got, Rich—Dramatic, &c., &c.

Pants, Thursday, April 29, 1852.

I spoke in a late letter of the report made to the President by Gen. Canrobert, Com ry Extraordinary to the Eastern Departments, clothed with full pardoning power. I now abridge the report of Cel. Espinasse, sent to the Western Departm

Throughout the territory that he has visited, the po lation appreciate to the full the immense services readered to the country by Prince Louis Napoleon; and the sentiment of gratitude for their delivery from the dan-gerous elements which threatened the dissolution of society, is so strong that all reports of a political amnes-

ty are received with the greatest disastisfaction.

In these Departments, he says, there are 120,000 members of secret societies known; and as it was impossible to transport them all, the mixed Compussed sentences of banishment only upon the most in-fluential of the ringleaders. Out of 4,000 condemnations which were brought before him for revision, he found he could not, in conscience, grant more than 100 commutations and 200 full pardons. The elementy which had already been extended by the President to certain individuals, had produced in the country an unfavoral impression, inasmuch as the chiefs of the insurrect invariably managed to obtain grace, while their bit followers and instruments were left to the certain followers and instruments were left to the certainty of expiating their imprudence, not to say criminality, upon a foreign and inhospitable coast. Col. Espinasse concludes his report by imploring the President to grant no further releases without an application to that effect from the departmental authorities, as they only can judge of their opportuneness, and of the sincerity of the repentance of the individuals pardoned.

repentance of the individuals pardoned.

A report from the Minister of War reminds the Preddent of a decree passed by him in December last, to the effect that "whenever an organized troop of soldiery shall have, by actual fighting, contributed to the resultshment of order upon any point of the territory, service will be regarded as regular campuign duty," and suggests that inasmuch as the disturbances consequent upon the events of December have long since ceased, decree. Upon this the President decrees that the year 1851 shall be considered as a year of campaign, and that all officers and privates called upon to suppress the out-break shall have their names and their services inscribed upon the register, in view of future promotion, exactly as if they had been engaged in a foreign war. The Moniteur has been almost exclusively occupied for several days in enumerating the various bodies of the military establishment entitled to mention upon the

Apropos of the approaching lête upon the Champ de Mare, a country journal makes the following remark:
"This date of the 10th of May suggests to us a somewhat curious reflection. On the 20th of December, 1848, Armand Marrast, in the name of the National Assembly, proclaimed citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President proclaimed citizen Louis Napoleou Bonaparte President of the French Republic, from that present day to the second Sunday in May, 1852. So, upon Monday, the 10th of May, Louis Napoleou appeared inevitably condemned to return to private life. Now it is precisely on this day that the grand military ceremony is to take place, the brilliancy and the solemnity of which seem, in many persons' eyes, to promise still another consecration of his power." The coincidence is certainly striking, and remarkably so when it is remembered that Armand Marrast, who limited the President's term to a certain exed period, himself died some few weeks before the

And walle speaking of Marrast, let me me the few personal effects he has left behind him, his scanty furniture and some few relies of his once proof position, are to be sold at auction, to pay the exp of his last illness and of his interment. Thus perish all the unworthy slanders that poisoned the few closing

years of the staunch republican's life. Work has been recommenced upon the magnificent Hotel contiguous to the Chamber of Deputies, upon the Seine, and intended for the Ministry of Eoreiga Affairs. This edifice was commenced before the Revolution of '48, and after that event the value of real estate fell so "48, and after that event the value of real estate fell so considerably that it was found impossible to realize the sum calculated upon from the sale of the present Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for two years past operations have been suspended. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation before the setting in of winter. The present Hotel, with the adjoining Registry of Archives, and the neighboring buildings of the Stamp Office, in the Rue de la Paix, will be sold by the Government. The Stamp Office will by that time have been removed to the new Hotel in the Rue de la Banque.

removed to the new Hotel in the Rus de la Banque.
You may have learned by telegraph to the last steamer, that the Tribunal of Final Instance had declared the confiscation of the Orleans estates to be a judicial question and not a legislative one, and that it—the Tribunal—was competent to pronounce upon the legality of that act. Of this serious, and certainly unlooked for check, the President learned, on returning from his excursion to Sologne. The Court had declared its own compatency, in presence of a highly excited auditory, in defence of the Prefect of this Department, whose statempted seizure of the Chateau of Neully and the Domain of Monceaux had been resisted by the administrators of the property of the late royal family. The administrators referred the matter to the Tribunal, and the Prefect sent the Judges a notification that they were entirely incompetent to meddle in the matter—that they confiscation had been decreed, and that the Precident's decrees were final, and in no wise subject to the ordinary laws of the land. The matter was decided against decrees were final, and in no wise subject to the ordi-nary laws of the land. The matter was decided against the Prefect and the President, in the session—hereafter memorable—of Friday last. It was declared, by eight out of the nine Judges upon the bench, that property, real estate, the soil—are inalienable, except by law and in conformity with the legislation of France, and that no decree can be valid against the law, unless the Code is